and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. May 23, 1839.

NO. 16.

TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance-Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription-and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve Months .-Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the op-

tion of the Publisher. All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expira-

tion of the year. Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 624 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43% ets. for each continuance Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to. W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

Feb 7, 1939

Adjutant General's Office, COLUMBIA, 22d February, 1839.

NIFORM of the General and Staff Officers of Cavairy of South Carolina, prescribed by the Adjutant & Inspector General, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed the 19th of December, 1935.

Brigadier General of Cavalry.

Coar. - Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row set in pairs, the distance between the rows five inches at the top and three at bottom; stand up collar to meet and hook in front; cuffs two and a half inches deep, to go round the sleeve parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam. Skirt to be what is called three-quarters, with buff cloth or kerseymere turnbacks; the bottom of the skirt s than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; pointed cross flaps to the skirts with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons, to range with the lower buttons on the breast. The collar, cuffs, turnbacks, facings and lining of buff cloth or kerseymere. BREECHES, OR TROWSERS-Dark blue cloth or

kerseymere.

CRAVAT, OR STOCK-Black silk. Boors-Long, to reach as high as the knee, and

worn over the trowsers.

GLOVES—Buff gauntlets, to reach half way from the wrist to the elbow.

BUTTONS-Gilt, convex, three quarters of an inch

in diameter, with palmetto emblem.

EPAULETTES—Gold, with solid crescent; a silver embroidered star one and a half inch diameter on the strap; dead and bright gold bullion hal an inch diameter, and three inches and a half

SWORD AND SCABBARD-Sabre, gilt or brass

SWORD BELT-Black leather or merocco, embroidered with gold; gilt chain or embroidered leather carriages; gilt plate with palmetto

Spuns-Yellow metal or gilt.

SASH—Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and tie on the right hip. Worn under the sword

cord, with bullion t

SCARF-Purple satin or ribbon three inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulderunder the strap of the epaulette, the ends to meet on the left side, under and concealed bythe sash; an embroidered silver star, one inch and three quarters in diameter, upon the centre of the scarf opposite the left breast.

CAP-Black leather, helmet shape, the crest to represent solid brass; gilt scales; gold lace bands one inch and a half wide; a gilt pal-metto in front three inches and a half long. surmounted by a plume of three yellow os trich feathers, rising from a gilt socket.

Horse Furniture. Housing-Dark blue cloth to cover the saddle a border of gold lace a half inch wide: a gold embroidered star four inches in diameter in

each flank corner. HOLSTERS-Covered with dark blue cloth; a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold

embroidered star three inches in diameter up-

on each cap.
BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, HALTER AND

CRUPPER—Black leather.

Mountises—Stirrups, bridle-bits, martingalrings, and backles—yellow metal or gilt.

Girths and Surciscle—Of blue web.

Uniform of the Brigade Major, Assistant Deputy Inspector or Brigade Inspector, and Brigade Judge Advocto of Cavalry.

COAT-Dark blue cloth, single breasted, one row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; stand up collar to meet in front and hook; the collar to be part buff, the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front, the rest of the collar blue; cuffs two and a half inches deep, blue, with three small buttons at the underseam; the skirt to be what is called three-quarters in length, with buff turnbacks, the bottom of the skirts not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt pointed cross flaps of blue with four buttons; equally distributed; two hip buttons to range with the lower button on the breast. Facings

and linings buff cloth or kerseymere. EPAULETTES .- Gold bullion with solid silver crescent and silver strap, the bullion half an inch diameter and three inches and a half

long. BREECHES, or TROWSERS, CRAVAT, OF STOCK, BOOTS, Spuns,

Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

GLOVES, SWORD AND SCABBARD, Sword Knor .- Gold lace strap, with gold bul-

lion tassel. Sash.-Red silk net, with silk bullion fringe SWORD BELT.-Black leather, without embroi-

dery, gilt chain carriages.

Ap.—Same as prescribed for the Brigadier
General, except the gold lace band which will be three quarters of an inch wide; and instead of the plume a drooping horse-hair pompon; for the Brigade Major and Brigade Inpector red, and for the Brigade Judge Advo-cate, black. The Brigade Major will wear an aiguillette of twisted gold cord with gilt tags; the aiguillette to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

Horse Furniture. SADDLE-CLOTH AND HOLSTER COVERS .- Dark blue cloth without lace or star; saddle-cloth to be worn under the saddle.

BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, MOUNTINGS. GIRTHS AND SURCINGLE,

Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

Uniform of the Brigade Quarter Master, and Aids-de-Camp of the Brigadier General of Cavalry.

COAT—Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major &c.; except the collar which will be all buff.

PAULETTES-Gold with solid crescent, bullion one fourth of an inch in diameter and two and a half inches long. One on each shoulder. BUTTONS,

BREECHES, or TROWSERS, CRAVAT. OF STOCK, BOUTS. SPURS, GLOVES.

SWORD BELT.

SWORD KNOT,

Same as prescrib-ed for the Brig-ade Major, &c. SWORD AND SCABBARD,

SASH, Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, CAP.-&c. Pompon for the Brigade Quarter Mas ter, blue, and for the Aids-de-Camp, yellow drooping horse hair.

Horse Furniture. Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.

Uniform of the Brigade Paymaster of Cavalry.

-Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons at equal intervals, ten in each row, the rows four inches apart at the top, and two and a half at the bottom; stand up collar of blue cloth to meet in front and hook; skirt to bemade after the fashion of the citizens' coat and lined with blue cloth; with a button at each hip, one at the end of each fold, and one intermediate in each fold; cuffs of blue cloth, two and a half inches deep, with three small buttons at the under seam; a gold embroidered button-hole on each end of the collar, four inches long, terminating with a

to enaulettes or sash to be worn by the Paymaster; but instead of epaulettes, a gilt shoulder chain will be worn on each shoulder

BUTTONS. BREECHES, or TROWSERS, CRAVAT, OF STOCK, Вооть,

Same as prescrib-ed for the Brigade Major, &c.

SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT.

SPURS,

as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c. Drooping white horse hair pompon.

Horse Furniture.

Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c. JAMES JONES,

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

New Spring and Summer

GODDEDS. HE Subscriber informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has just re-ceived from New York, a complete assortment of Staple Fancy, Spring and Summer Goods-among which are, 3-4 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Shirt-

ings and Sheetings, A handsome assortment light col'd Prints. 50 pieces light col'rd London do.

French prints and printed Jaconet,
Mourning and half mourning prints and
Muslins,
Super printed Lawns,

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics and cambric Muslins, Swiss and book Muslins, Jaconet, plaid and stripe do. Lyonnaise and brocade do.

Ludies and gent's white and black, silk H. S. and kid Gloves, " Cotton and thread do.
" Misses black and white nett,

Lace and Gauze do. A handsome assortment of gauze and satin,

and Mantua Ribbons.

Best Italian sewings, black, blue black, and assorted by the quantity,

Hem-stitched, and super linen cambric Hkfs. Men's and boys Pongee do. Ladies' gauze, Hernani, gro-de-nap and sew

ing silk Hkf's.
4-4 Irish linens and linen lawn, Plain, inserted and frilled bosoms and linen

collars, 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper, 3-4 birds eye and Russia Diaper, 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 damask table covers,

French napkins & towels, French brown and grass Linens. White and brown linen Drillings

Super rib'd do. A variety of Cotton do. col'd. and striped for Pants.

Osnaburghs,

Osnaburghs,
Cases of palm leaf and willow Hoods,
English Devon straw Bonnets,
A large assortment of silk and cotton hose
and half Hose,
3-4 and 4-4 plaid and striped domestic,
Silk, satin, and Marseilles Vesting,
Parasols and Umbrellas.

Furniture, dimity and fringe, Black bombazines and merinos for Coats, Paris needle workd muslin capes & collars, French baskets, bleached Russia Sheetings.

Any thing like a general enumeration of ar-ticles is impracticable; but these in addition to his former stock, make it sufficiently extensive, and he trusts his prices are sufficiently moderate to be worthy the attention of all who wish to supply themselves with articles in his line. His former customers and all who buy in this market, will do him, and perhaps themselves a favor, by examining his assortment before purchasing.

JOHN O. B. FORD. Hamburg, March 13, 1839. 7 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest and most fashionable articles in their line.

They consist in part of: Gros d'etats, Thibet, French cloths, Gam-

brooms, Grass linen and linen drillings, for Sum-

mer Wear, Cassimere, Chally Vestings, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Fine Hats, and Umbrellas. They keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of MILITARY TRIMMINGS, of

all kinds; and they are prepared to execute all orders with despatch. They invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves
HARRINGTON & BRYAN.
Edgefield C. H. April 1, 1839 tf 9

New Spring & Summer OODS.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a large assort-

Staple & Fancy Goods.

suitable for the season. Embracing almost every variety of Fancy Goods, that are usually kept in this market Their Goods have been selected with great care, and they feel confi dent that they are able to give their customers satisfaction, with regard to prices and quality. They invite their friends, and customers, to call and examine their Stock, and buy Goods at low prices.

They feel thankful for past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of public paironage.

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY. March 28, 1819

New Spring and Summer GOUDS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they are receiving and opening a splendid as-

Spring and Summer Goods; Embracing every variety of British, French and American, Steple and Fancy Goods, which have been selected with great care.

They nvite their friends to give them a call, and they shall have good bargain G. L. & E. PENN & GO. March 21, 1839

Spring and Summer

LOTHING .- The Subscribers have just U received a handsome and general assortment of goods for Gent's Spring and Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, which they are prepared to have made up, in the very best style, and on the most reasonable terms.
G. L. & E. PENN & CO.

March 21, 1839. New Spring & Summer

GOODS.—The sub-criber having just re-turned from Charleston, is now receiving and opening a general and complete assort-ment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care, and will be disposed of, on as reasonable terms, as

any in this market. He respectfully invites his old customers, and all who may feel disposed, to call and e-amine his Stock. C. A. DOWD.

March 28, 1839.

Notice.

▲ LL persons indebted to the Estate of Hi Berry, deceas make immediate payment; and those having de mands against the said Estate, are requested to

present them duly atte od.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Adm'r.
*ac 2 Feb 12, 1.

State of South Carolina EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Brunson, vs. \ Foreign Attachwent.
William Drum, \ Debt.

HE Plaintiff in this case having, on the 11th
of September, filed his declaration in the of September, filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office, and the Defendant having no whom a copy of the said declaration may be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day, from the filing of the said declaration or final and absolute indement will be a served. laration, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded to the said Plaintiff.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Sept 11, 1838 eq 33

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robbins & Conner, Sassumpsit Attachment. vs
Wm. Yarborough.

HE Plaintiff, in this case, having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney within this State, upon whom a copy of said declaration can be served; Ordered, that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day from this publication or the said action will be taken pro

publication or un confesso against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. p.

daq 43 Clerk's Office. Oct 24, 1538

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Middleton, 🕽

Vs.
LorrainGeddings

THE Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his declaration and the property of the control of this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead could be served: It is Ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence in the aforesaid ction, within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded

against him. GEORGE POPE, c. c. Clerk's Office, Nov. 1, 1838

For Sale.

Y HOUSE and LOT. in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banskett.
JAMES JONES.

POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of the Honorable Waddy Thompson, on the General Appropriation

Bill. I believe it is Cicero who says, that one of the greatest arts of an orator is, in the selection of his topics. In discoursing of the misdeeds of this Administration, that is difficult; their name is Legion, for they are many; but there are some which I

must notice. Sir, you remember the lectures on economy, which were so liberally read to us, when we proposed to print a public document of the utmost public importance, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury ou the late defalcations, and at the very moment, by the leader of the party, in another body, there was a a proposition to print at the cost of at least thirty thou-and dollars, not a document, but a book upon salt, a thing so utterly useless, that if the resolution which passed that body by the votes of the party-the democratic party, the retrenchment party-comes into this House, I shall move to amend it, by striking out the book upon salt, and substituting Webster'- spelling book, or Peter Parley's Tales; either will be more useful .-But the printer of the House is not of the party-the printer of the Senate is.

I take no pleasure in these topics. If I

had any personal or party malignity to gravify, I should forbear to do it; for the gratification that I should receive would be infinitely more than counterbalanced by the gloomiest forebodings for the future, from the reflection that these acts have been quietly submitted to, not in the old age and decripitude of the republic, but in its youthful adolescence. The natural and unaided tendency of our system is to consolidation; and its proclivity as recently developed to corruption is dangerous and alarming. The allurements of office, and the temptations which are held out to necessitous members of decay ed, but yet of influential families, with the immense patronage of the Federal Executive, wielded as that patronage now is by the greatest master in that way, since Sir Robert Walpole, and to whom he bears the most striking resemblance in every point of public and private character, makes the present crisis fearful and alarming. Of dissolution I have never had any fears. It never can happen. There is another and greater danger-ronsolidation and the consequent increase of Executive power, and the universal corruption of the vitals of the body politic-until the whole mass becomes rotten and falls to pieces by its own corruption. General Jackson, who had many, very many points of a great man about him, unequalled sagacity, coolness, and a courage, moral and physical, which blenched at nothing, did more to change the principles of the Government, than every man who has lived before him. He was born a despot-he was so by the natural constitution of his mind; still more was he so by habit and education. He was born to command as has been said of

him, and he did not disappoint his destiny. Jura neget sibi nata. Loving power as he did from instinct as well as habit, it was natura seek to destroy the power of all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, all those checks and balances provided by our wise forefathers-exactly in proportion as he did so, he strengthened the power of the Executive. He struck no blow more fatal than by a constant appeal to the people as his constituents against the other constituted authorites of the country. Make the Executive the direct representative of the people, and by whatever name you call it, your Government is a despotism.

I declare, in all sincerity, that I regard the present as an infinitely important epoch in the history of the country: involving, in my deliberate judgment, the question whether the president shall nominate his successor? The first step in the downward progress of all the Republics which have preceeded us, as to forms of Government, hey are not so important; I would rather have a despotism with the general spirit of liberty, than free institutions without that spirit. The form of the Roman Republic remained long after there was no vestige of Roman liberty left, nor was that liber; y crushed by the all accomplished Julius, although he inflicted a deep wound upon it; yet its destruction was not consummated by that high and generous spirit .-It was the wild and artful Augustus who finished the work which had been commenced and by the most fatal process; the slow decay of insiduous and gradual corruption. I have only to say, in conclusion that from a careful and impartial review of the past, I can place no confidence in the pledges, however solemnly made by the party in power. I know of no single principle which they have redeemed.

If, contrary to all my expectations, they shall honestly carry out the prin-ciples which they profess, they shall have my votes for their measures, not for themselves. It may be, too, sir, that a state of things may occur, when I shall not support those who oppose them. If it does I shall take a choice of evils. I shall enderse for neither, and expect my position still to be in the oppositon, supporting the measures of the Administration when right as I have heretofore done but not, in the slightest degree, connecting myself with that Administration. I claim no sort of credit for this, sir, wholly independent as I am of long continued and rigid experiment, that Executive patronage and power, having there is no ground for doubting its supeno wish connected with public life but for the speedy termination of my own, and periments, that an acre planted in the cutdespising myself as I should, if I could ex- tings of the Chinese Mulberry, will feed ment of the city of New York.

change the service of such constituents, as the second year of their growth 600,000 I have, for any office in the gift of any President.

All humble as I am, thanks to the noblest constituency that ever man had, I am here as an independent power; I am no man's man: I owe allegiance to no man; I to do whatever I think for the public . ood. And I well know that as long as I am faithful in the discharge of my duties; if I forgive me. And if, sir, I could so far forget what is due to myself, as to dehase myself into a party or personal minion and parasite, I have too much respect for them to do it. No, sir, I feel the luxury of this freedom too much, to barter it away. "I would not my unhoused free condition, put into circumscription and confine, for the seas' worth." There is but one authority on earth to which I submit my public conduct, and to that I bow in willing and grateful homage, the authority of my constituents, an authority only felt in kindness and affection, as gentle, as southing

Miscellaneous.

and forgiving as a mother.

From the Charleston Mercury ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK CULTURE.

Messrs. Editors .- Will the making of Silk prove sufficiently profitable to insure its general introduction, as a branch of agricultural labor? This is indeed the basis on which the success or failure of the Silk Culture must and will depend. It will of course avail nothing to show, that we possess a climate and soil every way propropitious for making Silk, and that there will be a ready market for it when made if it cannot also be shown that it will prove

profitable branch of industry. We may start then with the general, but well known fact, that all countries that have cultivated Silk to any extent, have found it an extensively profitable business. ould China and Italy-countries blessed by nature with a soil and climate highly favorable to all the productions of all the most valuable staples of agriculture, so long have made Silk the most extensive staple, had it not been found profitable? In Italy and France, the profits on labor and capital invested, are estimated from 30 to 100 per cent. It will be more easy and more to the point, to ascertain what are the profits of Silk growing in the U. States, from the common Mulberry, and if it can be shown that Silk can be made profitably from the common Mulberry, the introduction of the Morus Mulicaulis or China Mulherry, has produced a new era in the culture of silk. In the Silk Manual, prepared by Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in obedience to a Resolution of Congress in 1828, there is a statement of the profits from an acre planted with the White Mulberry. The estimate is made by John Fitch, of Mansfield, Connecticut, a town where there has probably been more Silk raised than any other in the Union. Mr. Fitch states that an acre of full grown trees of the common Mulherry, 1½ rods apart, will produce 40 lbs of Silk. He estimates the labor as follows: For the first three weeks, one woman, or children whose services would be equal to such a person. For the next 12 or 14 days, five hands, or what would be equal to five if done by children, for picking off the balls and reeling the Silk. About the same amount of labor for the same time for spining the Silk labor to the amount of \$34; the 40 lbs. of Silk, at the lowest cash price, would now bring \$320. Lahor and board he estimates at \$80, spinning \$34-that would leave \$206 clear profits on an acre. If the Silk should not be spun, but only reeled, the labor would cost \$80, and the silk in that state brings \$5 per lb. At a Silk Meeting held at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, on the 12th February, there was submitted by Dr. Chamberlain, a statement from R. L. Baker, in relation to the Silk business, at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Baker it appears was the business representative of the society at Economy. There were exhibited at the meeting several specimens of Silk manufactured from the rees at Economy such as Sewing Silk, Handkerchiefs, Ladies Dresses, plain and figured Satin Vestings, Silk Velvet, &c. The samples were afterwards placed in the hands of Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore. He states that they are "pro-nounced by good judges first rate goods of their kind, and far superior in web and texture to goods usually imported." The estimate does not state the number of acres ou which the trees were planted, and from which the quantity was made; there were about 15,000 trees, principally of the White Mulberry; that number of the China Mulherry would have required three

acres. The raw Silk made per year from the 15,000 trees was 150 lbs., this is stated to produce 3031 yards of dress Silk, at \$1 per yard, equal to 3031 dollars. The whole expense of feeding the worms, reeling, spinning, weaving, dyeing, interest on investment, etc. \$1479 50; this leaves a clear profit of \$1552 50. This was the amount cleared in 1833,—certainly a splendid profit. As the Morus Multicaulis is likely to come into general use for Silk Culture, it will be more to the purpose to ascertain, if possible, the profit that may be expected from making Silk from it. Its reputation is now so firmly established by riority; it has been ascertained from ex-

Silk Worms. That it requires from 3 to 4000 worms to make a pound of Silk, say 4000, the produce then would be 150 lbs-Silk. This in its raw state will readily sell for \$750. The expense of making the cocoons, reeling the silk, including inhave a carte blanche from my constituents terest on investment, is estimated not to exceed \$2 per pound; this leaves a clear profit of \$450 per acre. At the Annual Fair of the American Institute, Mr J. do err-as err I must-their kindness will Danforth addressed a communication to the Committee on Silk, stating an experiment which he made last Summer in feeding the worms. The experiment was made in East Hartford, Connecticut. The eighth of an acre of land, the soil light and sandy, of a quality called good corn land, was measured off, and set with trees and roots of the Morus Multicaulis of one years growth. The whole number was seven hundred and eighty, one third were two feet high, one third were one foot stripped of their limbs, and the remainder roots.-Mr. Danforth fed from these successive lots of trees during the Summer, in all 22,. 000 worms. The first hatching was about the first of July, and the last had finished their labors by the 10th of September, he made from them 9 bushels of cocoous or 95 lbs. They yielded at the rate of 72 lbs per acre, worth at \$5 per lb. \$360. The expense of making it, he says, is estimated not to exceed two dollars per lb.; that leaves a nett profit of \$216 per acre, obtained from small trees of the previous season's growth. He says, of this experiment it may be observed, that none of the persons who took care of the trees, gathered the leaves or fed the worms, had ever seen a tree or Silk Worm before; the feeding was only for two mouths and ten days, and the crop was all produced in four months, including he time of planting the trees, and that the product was ten hundred and ninety skeins of Silk of forty vards each.

Does the result of these experiments indicate that the Silk Culture will prove sufficiently profitable to establish it as a permanent business in the U. S. or not? ECONOMIST.

EXAMINATION IN GRAMMAR, AT A FASHIONA-BLE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES -Pray Miss, what part of speech is the Parson of the parish?

I suppose he is a conjunction, Madam. B conjunction, Miss? What kind of a conjunc-

A copulative conjunction, Madam. Why a copulative conjunction?

Because he "connects like cases, and like oods and tenses." How does he "connect like cases?" He unites parties, both of whom are in love;

which I take to be, that both are in the same Very well. How does he connect "like

The parties to be united are, I suppose, both a mood to be married, and are thus in "like But how does he connect "like tenses?" If both are desirous, at the time of the cere-

mony, of being immediately united, as I presume, is always the case, then both are, at that time, in the present tense; and thus he connects like tenses

Does such a copulative conjunction connect like genders? No, Madam, that is not according to the "copulative conjunctions connect unlike gen-

ders, or rather contrary genders; that is, masculine and feminine—never the neuter,"
Very well indeed, Miss, your examination does you much credit; you may pass. You are entitled to the degree of Bachsloress of Arts. You shall have a husband when you

are married. Thank you, Madam .- Boston Post.

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS .- To all whom ir may concern, these few of the many vices, diseases and punishments atlendant on drunkenness, are respectfully

ledicated: The Vices-Are idleness, peevishness, puarrelling, neglect of business, lying,forery, gambling theft, obscenity, fraud, ha-

red of justice, arson, murder and suicide. The Diseases-Gout, vomiting, bloatedness, tremors, indigestion, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, irritation of the nerves sore and swelled legs, pain in the limbs, burning in the hands and feet, idiotism.

madness, palsey, appoplexy and death.

The Punishments.—Debt, black eyes, hunger, thirst, rage, house of correction 6 months, state prison, gallows, and unless repentance eusues, misery in a world to These are generally the effects of tip-

pling. Drunkard, beware lest all these evils befall you speedily. Some of them no doubt you have already experienced. Let this then prove a caution to you, to avoid it as you would poison. ANIMAL FLOWER .- The inhabitants of plant. In a cavern of that isle, near the

St. Lucia have discovered a most singular ea, is a large basin of water, which is brackish, and its bortom composed of rocks; from these proceed beautiful flowers of a bright shining color, and nearly resembling our marigolds. These sceming flowers, on the approach of a hand, retire like the sundial, out of sight. On examining their substance closely, there appears in the middle of the dish, 4 brown filamous resembling spiders' legs. These leges have piucers to seize their prey, and upon seizing it, the yellow petals immediately close. The body of the animal is about the size of a raven's bill.

A Little Kingdom.-It requires from fifteen hundred thousand to two millions of dollars annually, to keep up the govern-